

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following:

[0033] Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary look-up table 300 of parallel impedance gap versus inductive gap that may be generated using method 200 (shown in Figure 2). Using memory within the system relative to a parallel impedance gap measurement to run equations and numerical methods with the parallel impedance to determine a parallel impedance gap. Table 300 includes an x-axis 302 that represents parallel impedance gap in units of distance, for example, mils, and a y-axis 304 that represents inductive gap in units of distance. Table 300 includes a plurality of curves that define a response of cable 15 and transducer 12 to an average of three different excitation frequencies and at a plurality different parallel impedance gaps. Trace 306 represents a curve plotted without resistance added in parallel with cable 15. This represents a relatively dry cable condition, such as, without fluid intrusion into cable 15 or transducer 12. Trace 308 represents a curve plotted with approximately 400k Ω of resistance added in parallel with cable 15. Trace 310 represents a curve plotted with approximately 200k Ω of resistance added in parallel with cable 15. Trace 312 represents a curve plotted with approximately 100k Ω of resistance added in parallel with cable 15. Trace 314 represents a curve plotted with approximately 49.9k Ω of resistance added in parallel with cable 15. Table 300 may be used in conjunction with present readings of parallel impedance gap. Each resistance value represents a different level of fluid intrusion into cable 15.